

CURRENT NEWS.

WASHINGTON.

Richard Harrington, one of the alleged conspirators in the Washington safe-burglary affair, who fled after being indicted, has voluntarily returned and furnished bail for his appearance at the present term of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

The Indian Bureau has appointed a Commission to visit the Nez Perce Indians, with whom no treaty has ever been made, with a view of settling certain questions now in dispute and to prevent all further trouble between them and the white settlers of Eastern Oregon and Idaho.

Lieut.-Col. Otis, who has succeeded to the command of the Seventh Cavalry, left vacant by the death of Gen. Custer, was born in 1830, and graduated at the Military Academy in 1853. He served through the War, and has been in the Far West since 1867.

At a Cabinet meeting, held on the 17th, there was a lengthy discussion of the condition of affairs in South Carolina, as represented to the Government by the Chief Executive of that State, and the result of the conference was the issue of a proclamation by the President, which is published in another column.

The McPherson statue at Washington was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on the 18th, that being the occasion of the tenth annual meeting of the army of the Tennessee.

EAST.

The monument to Christopher Columbus at Philadelphia was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on the 12th of October, that being the anniversary of the discovery of America.

Hon. S. S. Cox has been renominated for Congress in the Sixth New York District.

Five cadet midshipmen have been expelled from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., for refusing to give information as to the participants in a hazing party.

General Rufus King, formerly Minister to Rome, died in New York on the 14th. He was at one time editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel.

John A. Ferris, an actor in a Baltimore theater, was struck with paralysis on the night of the 13th, while on the stage, and died the following day.

Bucksport, in Maine, was the scene of a terrible tragedy on the night of the 13th. An old man named Trim, his daughter, Mrs. Thayer, and her little girl, were probably all three murdered, and their bodies placed in a barn, which was set on fire, evidently for the purpose of destroying all traces of the horrible crime. Their charred remains were found in the ruins of the barn on the following morning. The house and all other buildings on the premises were also burned. It is known that Mrs. Thayer had some \$800 in money in the house, and that is supposed to have been the incentive to the fearful crime. A man named Frank Landers had been arrested on suspicion, and the excited neighbors threatened to lynch him if proven guilty.

Martin F. Tupper, the poet-philosopher, author of "Proverbial Philosophy," arrived in New York on the 13th.

A severe snow-storm occurred at Quebec, on the 14th, which caused a suspension of street-car business. On the 15th snow fell in Boston and various parts of New England to the depth of three inches, and the storm extended as far south as Washington, where they had a slight flurry of snow.

The entire business portion of the village of Jordan, Onondaga County, N. Y., was burned on the 10th.

Francis P. Blair, the venerable journalist and politician, died on the 18th, at his residence, Silver Springs, Md., aged 87 years.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Nelson Russell, from Howard County, Neb., on his way to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, attempted to cross the railroad track at Lincoln, Neb., on the 13th, with his wife and three children in a covered wagon, when the train backed down upon them, killing the woman and one child instantly, and injuring another child fatally. Russell's leg and collar-bone were broken. The third child escaped unhurt.

A Cheyenne dispatch of the 13th is as follows: Gen. Merritt left Custer City with 500 men on a scout to-day. His destination is not positively known, but it is surmised to be the Bellefourche forks of Cheyenne River. The remainder of the command is still at Custer. The party of Indians who killed Monroe near Fort Laramie, a few days since, also raided the ranch of Nick Jones, on the old Red Cloud road, stealing 25 horses. Monroe's body was pierced by eight bullets.

Frank Daggett, a well known editor of Minnesota, died suddenly of apoplexy, at Litchfield, in that State, on the 14th.

Frank Dishler, teller of the Fountain National Bank of Columbus, O., committed suicide on the 14th.

Frank Sturges & Co., metal merchants, Chicago, suspended on the 14th. Liabilities, \$600,000; assets, insignificant.

Captain James Howard, the well known steamboat builder, was accidentally drowned at Jeffersonville, Ind., on the 14th. His horse balked and backed into the river from a ferry boat.

The boiler of the steamer Matamoros exploded near Morgan's Point, Texas, on the 14th. Three of the crew were killed and two wounded. After the explosion the boat was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$20,000; uninsured.

There were nine interments from death by yellow fever at Savannah on the 14th.

The Hon. W. W. Corlett has been nominated by the Republicans of Wyoming Territory for Delegate to Congress.

The official count of the vote for Governor of Arkansas shows a total vote of 108,004, Miller (Dem.) receiving a majority of 33,902 over Bishop (Rep.).

Sergeant Parker, with a detachment of the Second Cavalry, who arrived at Custer City on the night of the 14th, came in contact with a large body of Indians within 10 miles of Hutton's ranch, at the head of Richard Creek, and in the fight which ensued Private Tasker was killed and left on the field. The Indians had about a hundred head of stock, and were heading for Bridger's Ferry.

Mrs. Jane M. Walker, the sister and last surviving member of the immediate family of ex-President James K. Polk, died at Co-

lumbia, Tenn., on the 11th, in her seventy-ninth year. Her descendants, including children, grand and great-grandchildren, number precisely one hundred persons, of whom upwards of sixty are now living.

Sergeant Morgan Boland, of the St. Louis Police, accompanied by several officers of the force, on the night of the 13th made a descent on the house of Dr. Noland, about five miles from Independence, Mo., and arrested a wounded man who was there under treatment, and who was supposed to be Frank James, one of the escaped Northfield bank robbers. The prisoner was conveyed to St. Louis and placed in the County Jail, but there seemed to be some doubt as to his identity.

It was reported on the 12th that a number of arrests by United States officers had been made in Aiken and Barnwell Counties, S. C., of parties charged with being engaged in recent disturbances. The prisoners were taken before the United States Commissioner at Aiken, who admitted them to bail in the sum of \$2,000 each.

Thomas R. Taylor, formerly mail route agent on the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad, committed suicide on the 15th by shooting himself through the head. Some time ago he was detected in robbing the mails and dismissed from service, and more recently three criminal indictments had been found against him. Being unable to procure bail, he became desperate, and took his life in the manner stated. Taylor was a prominent Odd Fellow, and until his irregularity on his mail route was discovered, was esteemed as a thoroughly honest man.

A special dispatch from Columbia, S. C., to the New York Times, 10th, says that Gen. Ruger, Commander of the Department of the South, has had a long consultation with the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and assured them that, as far as was in his power, he would secure in South Carolina a fair and honest election, by protecting Democrats and Republicans alike; but that three or four companies of regular troops now in South Carolina, could only be used to prevent open warfare and enforce the laws of the United States. It is further stated that Gen. Ruger has conveyed to Gen. Wade Hampton, the Democratic candidate for Governor, the information that if there are any Democratic negroes who fear violence at the hands of the Republican colored men he will do his best to protect them; at the same time, however, he will do every thing in his power to stop the Barlow and Aiken outrages, and secure to all negroes the rights which are guaranteed to them by the National Constitution.

The Indians at Standing Rock Agency have signed the treaty relinquishing the Black Hills, the treaty being so far modified, however, as not to insist on their removal to the Black Hills.

At a joint political meeting held at the village of Canahoy, about nine miles from Charleston, S. C., on the 16th, a collision occurred between the whites and blacks, in which three white men and one negro were killed and a number of white men seriously wounded.

The Mayor of Savannah, Ga., has given public notice that no more contributions are needed at present for the care of the sick in that city. He also expresses, on behalf of the citizens, his heartfelt thanks for the liberal aid contributed from nearly every portion of the country.

A Black Hills dispatch says that Gen. Merritt, with a picked force from the Second, Third and Fifth Cavalry, carrying 10 days' rations, on the 13th started on a flying expedition against the Indians under Crazy Horse, who are said to have gone into winter quarters on the fork of the Cheyenne River.

The Thorne Block, in Louisville, Ky., was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 17th. Alexander's Hotel and other buildings adjoining were also badly injured. Losses about \$500,000, mostly insured.

The Republicans of the Third District of Arkansas have nominated Judge John McClure for Congress.

Official returns of the Indiana election show an aggregate vote on the State ticket of 426,403, of which Williams (Dem.) received 213,068, Harrison (Rep.) 207,379, and Harrington (Ind.) 12,226. Williams' majority over Harrison, 5,689. This is the largest vote ever polled in the State, the largest former vote being at the gubernatorial election in 1872, when the total number of votes cast was 377,889, or less, 55,514 votes than that of the last election. The total vote for President in 1872 was 351,138—a falling off of 26,691 from the October vote of the same year. The Republicans have chosen Congressmen in nine districts by majorities aggregating 10,643; the Democrats have chosen Congressmen in four districts by majorities aggregating 13,926. The Independent vote for Congressmen aggregated 14,958. The largest Independent vote cast was for Newsum, candidate for Treasurer of State, 15,945. The Legislature stands—House: Republicans, 59; Democrats, 45; Independents, 2. Senate: Republicans, 23; Democrats, 25; Independents, 2.

The official returns of the Ohio election give Barnes (Rep.) for Secretary of State a majority of 6,692.

A prairie fire in the southwest part of Lincoln County, Neb., on the 17th, burned over a section nearly eight miles square, clearing nearly every thing in its path—houses, barns, crops and implements. Two women and two children are said to have lost their lives.

The death is announced at Tucson, Arizona, of Hon. John Titus, ex-Chief Justice of that Territory. He was a native of Philadelphia.

Hon. James G. Tallaferr, Judge of the Louisiana Supreme Court, died on the 13th, at his residence at Catahoula, aged 80 years.

The party arrested by the St. Louis police near Independence, Mo., on the 13th, upon suspicion of being one of the James brothers, was taken to St. Louis and held in custody for several days, when it was satisfactorily proven that he was the person he had all the time represented himself to be, viz., Mr. John Goodin, a cattle-dealer of somewhat migratory habits, who had accidentally wounded himself with a pistol some months previously and was under treatment by Dr. Noland.

Four companies of artillery from Fort Monroe and two from Fort Adams have been ordered to South Carolina.

A Cheyenne dispatch of the 18th says that the Indians are becoming unusually bold in their depredations north and west of the Chug, and almost every hour brings reports of raids upon ranches, coupled with murder, theft and arson.

A Columbia (S. C.) dispatch of the 19th

says: Six whites, returning home from a Democratic mass-meeting at Edgefield, C. H., near dark last evening, were fired into by colored men in ambush. One was killed instantly, and another severely wounded. Major Kline and other United States officers, at the request of the whites, went to the spot, and while viewing the body a white man, sent for the Coroner, was also shot from ambush and his leg shattered and horse wounded. The meeting had been quiet and orderly.

FOREIGN.

A Paris correspondent of a London journal telegraphs an account of an interview with an officer in the Egyptian army, who gives circumstantial details of horrible events which have taken place in Abyssinia during the campaign of Egypt to chase the Abyssinians. There have been two expeditions. The first, which was dispatched in October, 1875, consisting of 4,000 men, was surprised in the defile of Goundel and massacred to the last man. The second expedition of 6,000 men started in February, and was overwhelmed in the defile of Gourard, 4,000 men being killed.

A delegation of Boles waited upon Minister Washburne in Paris, on the 12th, and presented an address in commemoration of the American Centennial, and also a medal for transmission to the President. The medal on one side bears an effigy of Washington, and on the reverse an effigy of Kosciuszko and Pulaski.

Announcement is made of the resignation of the Duke of Abercrombie as Viceroy of Ireland. The Duke of Marlborough is his successor.

European dispatches of the 18th were all confirmatory of the report that Russia had declined to reject proposals for peace, and was making active preparations for war upon Turkey, which was said to be the news that had a very exciting effect upon the markets of the world, causing a decided advance in the prices of breadstuffs and provisions. What in New York advanced from \$1.10 to \$1.12, but fell back a fraction after the first excitement had spent itself. Gold advanced from 110 1/2 to 112 1/2, but it also fell back to 111 1/2. Russian securities in the London market fell off nearly 20 per cent. within the week.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, on the 19th, dispatched the following: "There is no doubt of complete accord between Russia and Germany and Austria. It can be easily seen that England and France will not break their neutrality; therefore, Russia only has Turkey to face."

Russia wishes the absolute independence of Serbia, the recognized independence of Montenegro, with an extension of territory, and the annexation of the port of Spissa and the political and administrative autonomy of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria. She wishes the strip of Bessarabia taken from her in 1856, and to have the liberty of the Dardanelles established. The train from Quebec to St. John, N. B., on the 17th, was delayed over six hours by the snow, which was reported to be two feet deep on the track in some localities.

The German Parliament has been summoned to convene on Oct. 20.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Proclamation by the President—An Order by the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—The following proclamation by the President was issued this evening:

Whereas, it has been satisfactorily shown to me that insurrection and domestic violence exist in several counties of the State of South Carolina; and that certain individuals, named in said proclamation, have been guilty of acts of violence and insurrection, and that the laws of the State cannot be enforced to suppress such violence and insurrection, and to enforce the due execution of the laws; and whereas, it is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union, on application of the Legislature thereof, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence;

And whereas, the laws in pursuance of the above, is provided in the laws of the United States that in all cases of insurrection in any State or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call for the militia of any other State to suppress such violence, and to use the land and naval forces may be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection or enforcing the laws to be duly executed; and

Whereas, the Legislature of said State is not in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the emergency, and in view of the fact that the laws of the State cannot be enforced to suppress such violence and insurrection, and to enforce the due execution of the laws; and whereas, it is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union, on application of the Legislature thereof, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence;

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation, and command all persons engaged in said insurrection and insurrectionary proceeding to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes by the third day of said date, and to refrain from any further violence, and to submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State, and I invoke the aid and co-operation of the United States to enforce the laws and preserve the public peace, and to uphold the laws and preserve the public peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed at the City of Washington, this 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1876, and of the independence of the United States one hundred and one.

U. S. GRANT.

JOHN S. CADWALLADER, Acting Secretary of State.

AN ORDER BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, October 17, 1876.—Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding United States Army: Sir.—In view of the existing condition of affairs in South Carolina there is a possibility that the proclamation of the President of the date may be disregarded. To provide for such a contingency you will immediately order all available force in the Military Department of the Atlantic to report to Gen. Ruger, commanding the Department of the South, and instruct that officer to station his troops in such localities that they may be most speedily and effectively used in case of resistance to the authority of the United States. It is hoped that the military force of the General Government, supplemented, if necessary, by the militia of the various States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, D. S. CAMERON, Secretary of War.

—British Consul Green, reporting on the trade of the Brazilian provinces of Para and Amazonas, states that the crop of India rubber, which was a little over 2,000 tons in 1861, has been steadily increasing ever since, and reached 6,763 tons in the year 1875. There are vast rubber yielding districts which have never yet been touched. The increase in 1875 was less than usual, owing to an exceptionally long rainy season and much sickness.

The Troubles of an Amateur Astronomer.

Mr. Simpson, out on Wright Street, is an amateur astronomer, and has mounted in the back chamber of his house a second-hand telescope, which takes in objects with the greatest power and accuracy. When he was in the newspapers, a few days ago, that the last planet, Vulcan, had been discovered again, Mr. Simpson became very much excited, and cleaned up his old instrument carefully, shut himself up in the back chamber as soon as night came on, and announced to his wife that he was "going to find Vulcan or bust!" For several nights he stayed up stairs until 10 or 11 o'clock sweeping the heavens with his instrument in vain, and coming to bed at last tired out and very cold, much to Mrs. Simpson's disgust. Then came a sudden change in the astronomer's course. He'd come to bed at 10 or 11 o'clock as usual, but, instead of being cold and depressed, he'd be warm and cheerful—a change which, he explained, arose from the fact that he was certain he'd glimpsed or two of Vulcan, and hoped soon to fix the fellow permanently, though, in response to the inquiries of his wife as to how Vulcan looked, his answers were extremely vague and unsatisfactory. This condition of things lasted for several nights, and then Mrs. Simpson became uneasy. She didn't like Simpson's actions. He showed, after all, too feverish an anxiety to get at his telescope, and after he'd come to bed he would chuckle in his sleep and snicker and paw around and give evidence of some dreaming vision of a most exhilarating character. Mrs. Simpson resolved to solve that mystery. She felt confident that Simpson's condition came from his astronomical observations, and she determined to have a look through that telescope herself. Circumstances favored her. On the very next night after she had decided to investigate, Simpson was compelled to regretfully desert his telescope to attend an important meeting of the lodge, and Mrs. Simpson, at about 10 o'clock, went up into the chamber to do a little tidying up on her own account. When she came to inspect the telescope she was surprised to find it didn't point toward where she supposed Vulcan must be. On the contrary, the instrument was very much depressed and seemed leveled in the direction of a light dimly visible three or four blocks off. Mrs. Simpson turned her eye to the thing and a minute later was dancing about the room madder than she had ever been in her life. That telescope just took in the whole interior view of a second-story room in a nice boarding-house, and that room Mrs. Simpson knew very well. It was the one occupied by a widow with whom she was acquainted. It wasn't any wonder that Simpson stayed up so late and that he came to bed so exhilarated, as it were, the despicable old reprobate! Even while Mrs. Simpson looked, the widow, who had come in the interval, had retired to her downy couch after half a hundred little delays and idlings in the work of disrobing. It was awful, and Mrs. Simpson gritted her teeth, broke in the glasses in each end of the telescope with a dust-brush, and then went down stairs to wait for Simpson. He came in at last, and then his wife addressed him on the subject of Vulcan. What she said about Simpson, and what she said about the telescope, the world will never know any more than it will just how Simpson got a sea on his cheek; but that amateur astronomer is a changed man. Ask him about Vulcan now and he'll ask if Vulcan is the name of the horse which is going to run against Kentucky flyer.—St. Louis Republican.

Effect of Recoil in Rifle Shooting.

It has been a question with marksmen whether the recoil of a pistol or rifle could counterbalance the ball left the bore. Many have contended that it did not, and that the tendency of a pistol to "throw up" did not affect its accuracy. A recent experiment seems to have shown conclusively that the recoil occurs before the ball leaves the bore and does affect its direction. The experiment was this: A rifle barrel, twelve inches long for convenience, was secured to a solid bed in such a way as to prevent any movement, but that of recoil directly to the rear and upward. In this situation it was fired a number of times, and the balls followed each other into the same hole in the target. An incline or wedge was then made fast upon the bed at the rear of the barrel in such a way that the breech would be raised as it slid back in the recoil. Fired under these conditions, it sent the balls lower than before. This showed that the recoil and subsequent elevation of the breech occurred in season to affect the direction of the ball—that is, before it had left the bore. Of course the length of the barrel has an effect in several ways upon the degree in which the recoil affects the accuracy of the shooting.—Springfield (Mass.) Union.

Man-Milliners.

The two who can do the most wonderful things with ribbon and lace, silk, flowers, are an oddity contrasted pair; one is tall, broad-shouldered and athletic, and has a keen, intelligent face that were it not for the heavy, drooping moustache would look almost like a priest's; he dresses shrewdly but quietly, although his sleeve-buttons and seal ring that he wears is a priceless antique. The other is small and slender, with long English whiskers, and great, soft brown eyes that look as if their owner were capable of nothing more prosaic than casting melting glances, whereas he is the most practical creature in existence.—Boston Letter to Chicago Post.

A sarcastic editor says: A girl who goes to a sensible school carries a slate, arithmetic, spelling-book, geography, and a lunch in a paper. The modern city-school-girl goes along with a big filter, a bustle, striped hose, hump-backed, carrying thirty-one different books, three slates, four copy-books, bottles of ink, pocketful of pencils and pens, 87 worth of pinhead jewelry, a mouthful of chewing-gum, and thirteen red streamers dangling after her.

Honey by the Car-load—The Bee-keeping of California.

The New York Sun of the 14th has the following: Mr. J. S. Harbison, of San Diego County, California, arrived in this city yesterday with ten car loads of honey, each car containing 20,000 pounds. This vast aggregation of bee-labor was taken from Mr. Harbison's six apiaries on the sides of the coast range of mountains, as near to the Mexican line as they will be, and yet claim the protection of the Stars and Stripes. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Harbison made a stir in the bee world by selling at one time 2,000 pounds of honey, the product of his apiary, near New Castle, Pennsylvania. So much honey had never before been raised by a single producer, and the sale led hundreds of staid farmers to embark in what looked like a most profitable field of industry. The result was not flattering. Short seasons and limited bee pasturage made profitable bee culture. Old-fashioned hives were then the only kind known. The modern means of robbing bees without killing them had not then been thought of.

A Having invented a hive that enabled the culturist to obtain successive crops of honey from the same colony of bees, Mr. Harbison began to look for a region that would supply the food for the bees. He searched for this in the equable climate of the Pacific coast, and found it in a narrow strip of country in the extreme southwestern corner of the United States, now known as the bee belt of California. Sheep-raising was the only industry of the natives found by Mr. Harbison when he first visited the country. The country inland was thought good enough for sheep pasturing, but no one dreamed that the soil could be made to produce grain in paying quantities. Timber was confined to the bottoms of running streams and the canyons, the valleys and hillsides being covered with a growth of stunted brushwood from which sprang a luxuriant growth of white sage, sumac, and other flowering shrubs, which bloom there nine months of the year.

Mr. Harbison's first apiary was started on a mountain-side, 20 miles east of San Diego. He embarked for the West with 70 hives of bees, but these were reduced to 52 by casualties. From them he now has six apiaries, and a total of 3,000 hives. He employs 15 men constantly, and is reaping rich profits from many thousands of acres that must otherwise have been a barren waste. He soon had many imitators, and now not less than three hundred persons are taking honey along the "Bee Belt."

The California bee season, Mr. Harbison says, begins by Feb. 1. In March or April the bees swarm, and the bee culturist has lively times in saving the swarms. The science has become so systematized now that the apiculturist knows within a day or two when a given hive may be expected to swarm, and as the young bees always settle somewhere near the parent hive at least once before selecting their new quarters, a swarm is seldom lost. The flowers are at the height of their luxuriance in May and June, and the taking of honey is begun usually about May 20, and the bees are kept at work as long as the flowers last. They cease to bloom in sufficient quantity to more than sustain the bees in the early part of August; but the little workers are able to find enough to live on without consuming their stores as late as October. It will thus be seen that the harvest-time is never longer than three months, and is often much less. After October begins, although the air is still mild and spring-like, the bees cease to work, and retire into a semi-dormant condition. Once every eight or ten days a colony will turn out at midday and fly around for an hour or two in the sunshine, but they never fly far from the hive, and are never seen at work.

The food of the bees in the bee belt is generally the flower of the white sage, a plant that closely resembles the garden sage. This is not to be confounded with the sage brush of Nevada and Utah, which is of the wormwood species, and has the family bitterness. Next to the sage in importance as bee food is the sumac, a shrub that grows in California without poisonous quality. In fact, there is no poisonous flowering plant in the bee range, and the honey has none of the colicky qualities that make Eastern-grown honey objectionable. The honey is graded by the culturist according to the plant from which it is derived. That made from sage flowers, being clearest and most aromatic, is most valuable.

Mr. Harbison says that notwithstanding the great crop that he has brought to this market, he will probably not realize more than \$1,000 after deducting expenses and interest on capital. He had to dig his bee ranch out of the wilderness. The roads thereto, over rocky mountain sides and deep canyons, were built at heavy cost. The continuous labor of 15 men is needed in the care of propagation and harvesting. The hives, boxes for shipment, and household supplies have all to be transported from San Diego, 40 miles from his most remote apiary. It costs about four cents, gold, to freight a pound of honey by water to San Francisco and by rail to New York. Taking into consideration the commissions and currency values realized here, there is no great margin left for profit.

An Old Farmer's Views of the Centennial.

I was especially entertained by the conversation of a farmer from the neighborhood of Poughkeepsie, with whom I traveled the other day on his return. "Tell me what," he said, "I've been there three days and I see such a lot of things, and they've got so jumbled up in my head, that I can't seem to remember any thing. Now you may laugh, but it's just the fact; I'd rather go to a 'Keepsie Fair,' when I go there I come away and remember every farming machine, every horse, cow, hog, or sheep, and even the size of the beets and cabbages. I get my money's worth; and now, somehow or 'nother, it don't seem as if I had."

"But what do you think of the Exhibition on the whole?" I asked.

"Well," he replied, "I think we're ahead of the furnurers on a'most every

thing. We've got more of 'em." Now unquestionably that last remark, simple and absurd as it is, speaks out a common impression. Many persons, without reflecting that it is impossible for foreign nations to present more than samples of their industries by the side of our wholesale displays, go away with an exaggerated idea of their own national importance.

"So you saw nothing," I asked, in continuing the conversation, "in which the foreigners excelled us?"

"Oh, yes," he answered, "they are a little little ahead in some few things—such as the Sevres china, their plates, and dishes, and cups, and saucers are well got up, and beat our crockery were all hollow, I'll allow; and so they be on that gobbler tapistry, because we can't waste our time on such needle-stitching. They draw pictures better'n we do, and their stone figures are smooth and slick, and good imitations—that is, they would be if they were colored up; but on the whole, as I said before, we beat 'em out and out."—New York Evening Post.

A Useful Invention.

I have just seen a ballot-box (though not on exhibition) little more than a cubic foot in bulk, which is a great curiosity, and an exceedingly ingenious piece of mechanism. It is a neat, handsome piece of cabinet-work, and is the invention of a gentleman who has devoted years of thought and labor to its production. The machine is called "the Nation," and has just been patented at Ottawa. Though simple in its operation, it is a truly secret voting machine, for the voter secretly records his vote, without the use of pen, ink, or paper, by the action of this little piece of mechanism much more rapidly than can possibly be done under the present system. It affords an unerring check upon the returning officer. It successfully solves the difficult problem of compulsory voting, for if the elector be compelled to attend the poll he must vote for one of the candidates. If he does not it is instantly made known by the instrument. It can make no bad votes, as it is impossible for it or any one else by its means to commit a fraud. On the close of the polls, by unlocking the side doors, it instantly shows the state of the poll, giving the exact number of votes registered for each candidate. It is operated by a small ivory ball enclosed in the machine, and which can not be taken therefrom. No other ball can possibly work the instrument; in fact the hand of man has no power over any part of the machinery excepting to place the ball in the proper receptacle. I have never seen any thing more ingenious or more perfect in its operation. It is probable it will soon come into general use at all parliamentary elections.—Cor. Toronto Globe.

The Crazy Widow of Maximilian.

The sad fate of the Emperor Maximilian is recalled by the pitiable condition of his widow. The shock of her husband's cruel execution after the collapse of that Empire which the third Napoleon tried to set up for him in Mexico seems to have permanently deranged the Princess Carlotta of reason. She has been confined and tended all these years as a private lunatic in the Castle of Leeken, and though occasional glimpses of intelligence have seemed to encourage the hope of curing her mental malady. The paroxysms manifested a year ago have disappeared, but she is helpless as an infant. A few days ago the poor Princess wandered beyond the castle bounds in the absence of her attendants, and various gentle devices were tried to entice her back. Like the fair Ophelia in the play, her delight is in gathering flowers. Her puzzled attendants struggled with her and there along the path to the castle, and she went on picking them up until she had unsuspectingly wandered back to the chateau.—Boston Sunday Times.

Eliza Burritt has a class of young ladies in Sanskrit. Their last exercise was the translation into the old language of "The Psalm of Life." Each copied the entire translation into an album, which was then sent to Longfellow, who acknowledged the receipt in a note thanking them for the "unique and beautiful present."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, October 20, 1876.			
BEEVES—Native Steers.....	7.00	6.15	25
COLORED AND TEXAN.....	5.75	5.75	
SHEEP—Common to Choice.....	4.10	6.00	
LAMBS.....	5.00	7.00	
COTTON—Middle.....	10.00	10.00	
GOOD TO CHOICE.....	5.70	5.80	
WHEAT—No. 2 Choice, New.....	2.25	4.70	
CORN—Western Mixed.....	.75	.60	
OATS—Western Mixed.....	.32	.48	
PORK—New Mess.....	16.70	16.90	
CHICAGO.			
COTTON—Middle.....	10.00	10.00	
BEEF CATTLE—Choice.....	4.90	5.10	
GOOD TO PRIME.....	4.30	4.75	
COWS AND HEIFERS.....	2.35	3.15	
CORN—Fed Texas.....	3.25	4.00	